

Question	Answer
What are you looking for?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Munitions and Explosives of Concern (MEC)</li> <li>• Unexploded Ordnance (UXO)</li> <li>• Discarded Military Munitions</li> <li>• Explosive Munitions Constituents (MC)</li> </ul>
What was Boardman Air Force Range used for?	<p>Between 1941 and 1943 the U.S. Army Air Corps acquired more than 95,000 acres of land through private purchase and Department of Interior (DOI) land transfers for a bombing and gunnery range at the former Boardman Air Force Range. The Army Air Corps operated the range until 1946 when the land was placed in excess.</p> <p>In 1948 the U.S. Air Force withdrew the range from excess and used the bombing range from 1948 to August 1960 when it was placed back in excess. In November, 1960 the Air Force transferred the land to DOI, U.S. Navy and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Currently, the original area of the range is divided basically in half from north to south. The western half is jointly owned by the State of Oregon, Portland General Electric and Morrow County. The eastern half is owned by the Navy, and the Corps controls about 13 acres.</p>
Why is the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers involved?	The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is responsible for Department of Defense environmental programs on former lands. In the late 1980s the “Formerly Used Defense Site” program was the initiated. The Corps has conducted several activities actions leading to the current project.
What prompted the current Site Investigation?	<p>In 2002 (National Defense Authorization Act), Congress required DoD to create an inventory of defense sites known or suspected of containing munitions or munitions constituents.</p> <p>DoD will prioritize the nationwide sites needing action and provide Congress with a response plan. All the Site Inspections need to be completed by the year 2010.</p>
How many sites are you inspecting?	<p>Currently there are four sites in Oregon, former Boardman Air Force Range, near Boardman, Ore., former Central Oregon Gunnery Range, near Lakeview, Ore, former Camp Adair near Corvallis, Ore., and former Camp Abbot in Sunriver, Ore. Others sites may be identified in the future. Nationwide, DoD has identified over 3,300 sites with the following breakdown.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Active installations (1,333)</li> <li>• Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) (318)</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) (1,658)</li> </ul>
What is the goal of the Site Inspections?	To determine if munitions or munitions constituents are present.
What are the possible outcomes after completion of the SI?	Possible Outcomes of an SI are the elimination of a site from further action or identify the need for further investigation.
What if there is a need for further investigation?	<p>If there is a need to investigate further work may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remedial Investigation (RI)</li> <li>Feasibility Study (FS)</li> <li>Determine need for a time-critical removal action</li> </ul>
How will the SI information be used if further work is needed?	SI provides information needed for EPA's Hazard Ranking System for National Priorities List (Superfund) sites. DoD will use the information for a new Munitions Response Site Prioritization Protocol.
What all is involved in the Site Inspection process?	The process begins with a review of available data, what we already know. Next a Technical Project Planning (TPP) is developed followed by a work plan, actual field work and finally a final report summarizing all activities.
What is the Technical Project Plan?	The TPP is developed by meeting with stakeholders (regulators, property owners, local businesses, etc) and identifying their issues concerns. Identifying Areas of Concern (AOCs) at the former camp, reviewing site information, verifying current and future land use. The TPP will develop a Conceptual Site Model, Identify Data Gaps and Data Objectives. Finally all parties will concur on a field work approach.
What types of munitions were used at Boardman Air Force Range?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Small Arms</li> <li>20 MM projectiles</li> <li>75 MM projectiles</li> <li>Practice bombs</li> <li>General purpose bombs</li> <li>Target markers</li> <li>Fragmentation bombs</li> <li>Practiced Rockets</li> </ul>
What other activities were there at Boardman Air Force Range?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Munitions demolition</li> </ul>

What other work has been done on the former Boardman Air Force Range?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1995 Inventory Project Report</li> <li>• 1997 Archive Search Report</li> <li>• 2004 ASR Supplement</li> </ul> <p>Other Environmental Work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2004 EPA Boardman AFB FUDS Preliminary Assessment</li> </ul>
Have munitions been found in the area?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Practice bombs</li> <li>• Fragmentation bombs</li> <li>• Target Markers</li> <li>• Practice rockets</li> </ul>
What will the Corps be inspecting?	The Corps' contractor will be taking samples of soil, surface water and sediment, and groundwater.
Will the Site Inspection involve heavy equipment?	The SI will be non intrusive type of reconnaissance. The process will be visual and with the use of Magnetometers. The SI will be done by trained Unexploded Ordinance Experts. Their goal will be to avoid UXO, select samples and evaluate munitions.
Where will they get their samples from?	The will be getting samples from shallow soils, surface water/sediment and groundwater (existing wells).